Modern Methods of Construction Design Strategies + Case Study

Agenda

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COADY

Introduction

Overview of Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) and Modern Methods of Construction (MMC)

- → Benefits
- \rightarrow Challenges
- $\rightarrow \quad \text{Design Considerations}$
- $\rightarrow \quad \text{Site Considerations}$

MMC Case Study Tallaght

- \rightarrow Overview
- \rightarrow Compliance
- \rightarrow Outcomes

Other Experience

- \rightarrow Healthcare / Residential
- → Housing
- $\rightarrow \quad \text{Commercial Offices}$

Who we are



Design excellence, quality service and advanced low energy buildings

Residential + Student Accommodation Commercial Fitout + Interiors Science + Technology + Industry Education + Research Health, Conservation, Culture A Marine

COADY ARCHITECTS





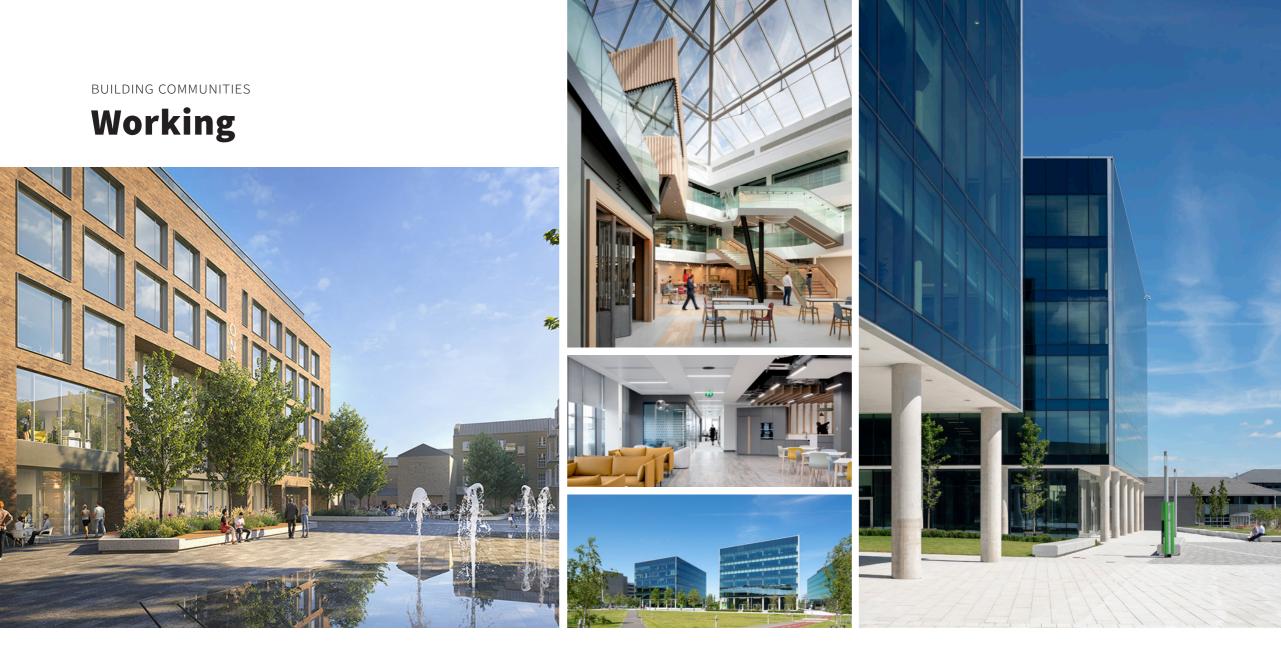
BUILDING COMMUNITIES

Living

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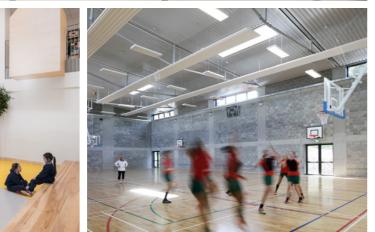




Wellbeing

BUILDING COMMUNITIES

COADY ARCHITECTS











BUILDING COMMUNITIES

Learning

Partner Architects

Europe



COADY ARCHITECTS



Antwerp, Dublin, Helsinki, Lisbon, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Poznan, Stockholm Cape Verde, Croatia, Czech Republic, East Timor, Hong Kong, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, India, Maputo





Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) and Modern Methods of Construction (MMC)

- → **Category 1 3D Primary Structural Systems:** Volumetric 3D structural systems
- → Category 2 2D Structural Panelised: Panelised systems in timber, light gauge steel (LGS), CLT and precast concrete panels
- → **Category 3 Non-Systemised Primary Structure:** Prefabricated components such as trusses, open-web joists, precast floors
- → Category 4 Additive Manufacturing: 3D-printed building components manufactured either onsite or offsite
- → Category 5 Non-Structural Assemblies and Sub-Assemblies: unitised facades, bathroom pods, balconies, plant assemblies
- → Category 6 Traditional Products with Site Productivity Improvements: prefab/ brick cladding, large format roof cladding
- → Category 7 Site Process Labour Reduction / Productivity improvements: laser scanning, drones, autonomous machinery

(UK Government's Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's Joint Industry Working Group on MMC.)

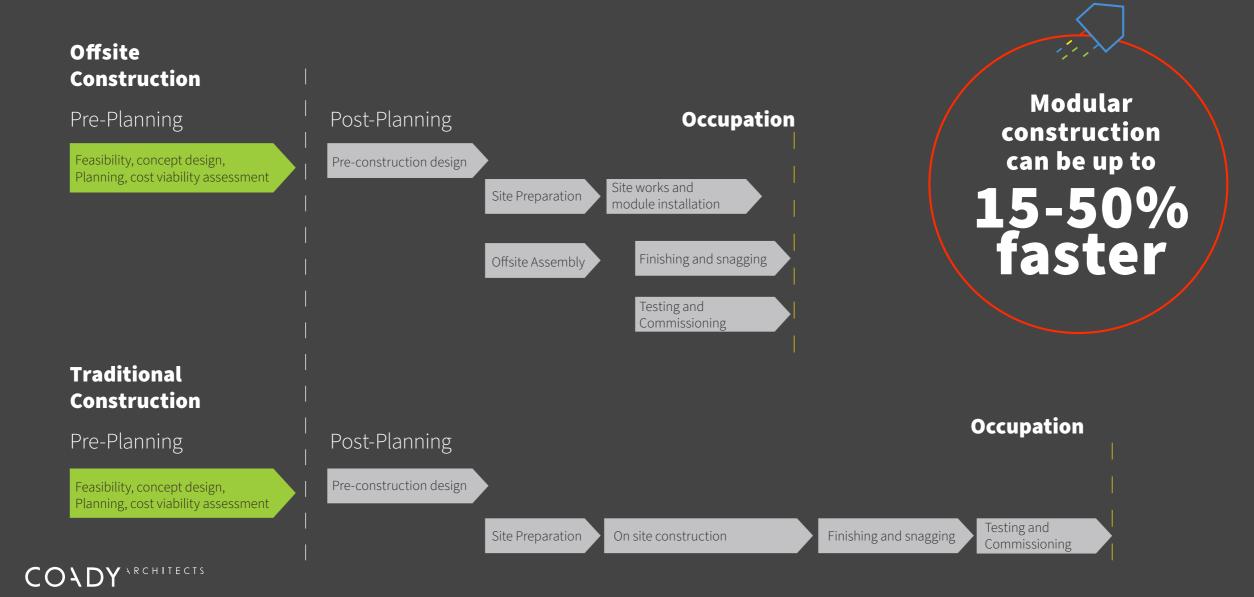




Why MMC?



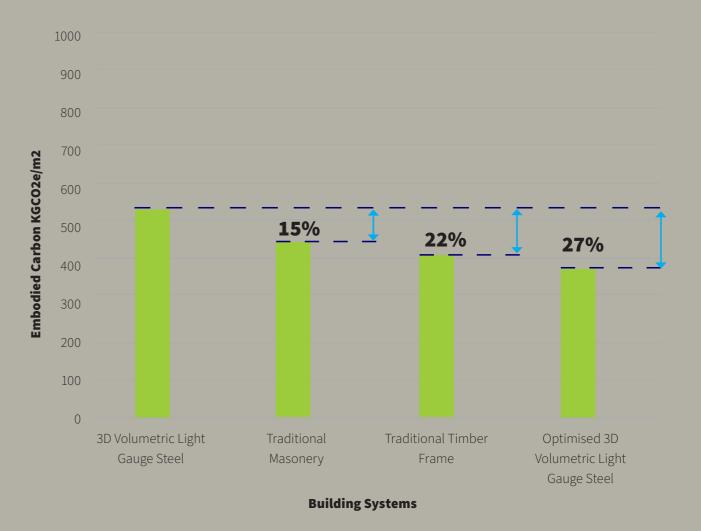
Programmatic Benefits of MMC



Sustainability



- $\rightarrow \quad \text{Increased quality control}$
- \rightarrow Reduced waste
- \rightarrow Reduction in transportation carbon footprint



Challenges



\rightarrow Cost

- 2D panellised: LGS cost competitive with timber frame
- 3D modular: cost needs to be offset by scale, reduced programme and prelims.

- → Design Requires repetition, minimise 'types' on the factory floor.
- \rightarrow **Certification** Fire Safety and system limitations
- \rightarrow ~ Site Storage capacity and temporary weathering
- → **Quality** Jointing of modules



PROJECT

Apartments: Innovation Square, Tallaght, Dublin

133 bedspaces

CLIENT South Dublin County Council/ JJ Rhatigan STATUS Completed December 2024

133 affordable rental apartments and community facilities

Appointed by South Dublin County Council (SDCC) for design, Planning, Fire Safety, Disability Access Certification and Tender Documentation

Novated to JJ Rhatigan for site delivery and handover.







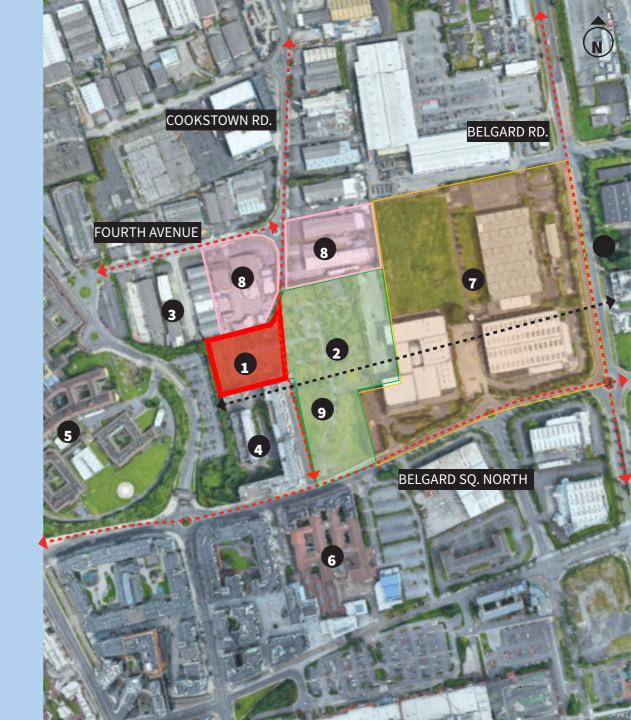
Site Context

Urban Regeneration Brownfield site

Expanding residential development into industrial context

The Development Site SDCC Masterplan Area Cookstown Industrial Estate Exchange Hall Tallaght Hospital Campus SDCC County Hall Mixed-Use Development Future Residential Development New Link Road Greenway





Site Context

Masterplan

South Dublin County Council Masterplan includes:

 \rightarrow apartment scheme

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- $\rightarrow \quad \textbf{public park}$
- $\rightarrow \quad \text{innovation hub} \quad$
- \rightarrow school

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- \rightarrow ~ continuation of the 'greenway'
- → 'link road' between Cookstown Road and Belgard Square North

The apartment site is located at the confluence of the park, greenway and link road

Tallaght Hospital Carpark Cookstown Industrial Estate Innovation Hub Marlet Site Public Park Greenway School Site SDCC County Hall Exchange Hall



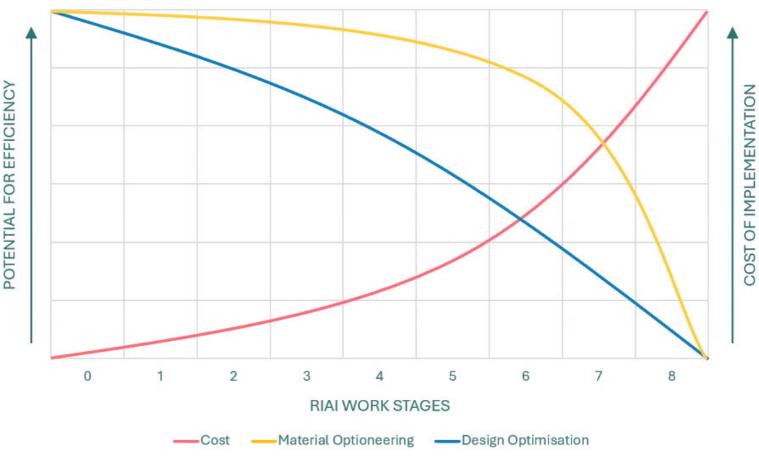
Design Considerations

"Move Left" Principle:

- ✓ **Early** engagement
- ✓ **Early** coordination
- ✓ **Early** procurement

Incorporating MMC into a design is most effective in the early stages

Good design should have flexibility to facilitate both MMC and traditional construction.



Extract Sisk Presentation on MMC 2024



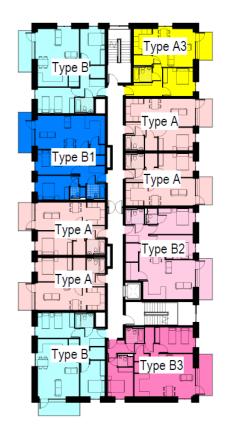
Design Considerations

Building Design & Layouts

Consider MMC at outset of design process

- $\rightarrow~$ **Repetition** –Reduce 'types' for the factory floor
- → Space Planning Contain a full room within a module no temporary weathering of large opes
- → Junctions Consider direction of module spans how are components linked
- → Cores Concrete cores with precast stairs cost effective with simpler fire safety detailing
- → Heights Allow for build-up of combined 'base' and 'roof' cassettes in category 1 3D modules
- → Module Sizes maximise loading of delivery vehicles to minimise transport cost





Туре



Case Study- Apartments: Innovation Square, Tallaght



Case Study- Apartments: Innovation Square, Tallaght

The key aspects of the design are:

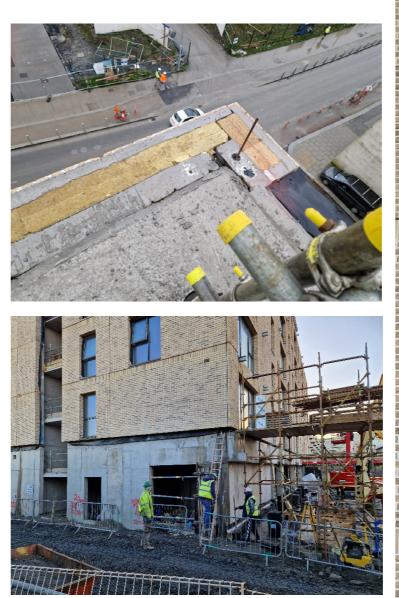
- \rightarrow A **simple form** of 2 parallel blocks, 6/7/8 storeys
- \rightarrow A central 3 storey duplex block to the 'greenway'
- \rightarrow **10 units per floor** per block with 2 stair cores
- → Predominately 1 & 2 bed **non-sprinklered** units
- → All primary living spaces are south/east/west facing with over 40% dual aspect
- → Site constraints led to podium for communal open space with parking, plant, & landlord areas below
- → Connected to the **Tallaght District Heating Network**
- → Excess heat from local data centre provides low carbon space heating and hot water



Design Considerations

System Build-up

- → Fire Safety limitations of system e.g. Extent of services in external walls
- → Structure Light gauge steel, hot rolled steel, concrete floor for fire separation
- → Cladding factory or site fitted?, traditional cladding or part of MMC system?
- → Joints how are components joined for weathering, fire safety, durability and appearance?
- → Maximise off-site fabrication install windows and cills, early co-ordination of multiple subcontractors
- → Building Services factory fitted?, crossover between modules and 'letterbox' firestopping
- → Airtightness where is the envelope line? What needs to completed on site?
- → **Interfaces** MMC with traditional construction, different layout at ground level, podium or carparking?







Move to MMC

The building design facilitated extensive use of MMC.

- \rightarrow Simple rectangular building form
- \rightarrow Regular stacked structural layout & no transfer structure
- → Steps in building form align with primary structure limited repetitive layouts
- → Minimise beams & no transfer structure

Category 2, 3 & 5:

- \rightarrow A full precast floor/roof structure and envelope was employed including wall insulation, and brick cladding.
- \rightarrow Prefabricated Balconies 2 types

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- \rightarrow Bathroom Pods 2 layouts across 133 units
- $\rightarrow~$ Standardised windows and cills fitted into the MMC panels prior to delivery on site.







Bathroom Pods being manufactured for the scheme

Pre-finished architectural wall panel

Brick slips
 80mm external precast outer leaf
 200mm high perfoming insulation
 200mm internal PC wall

Site and Construction Considerations





- → Access wide load and long bed transport
- → **Storage** timing and quantity of deliveries, is the site ready?
- → Temporary weathering avoid moisture ingress to external fabric and internal finishes
- \rightarrow Installation weight of components, type, capacity and reach of crane



Determination of Bond Strength by Pull of Test

Building Regulation Compliance

Assigned Certifier had a key role in the early compliance check

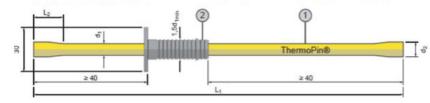
Key areas of Building Regulation Compliance related to the MMC elements: A, B, D, F, and L

- \rightarrow Agrement certification is still in progress
- \rightarrow O'Reilly Precast Designers of the panels
- \rightarrow Standard Technical Submittal Procedure for all elements

All components within the wall panel were CE marked and had a DOP

- $\rightarrow~$ Rigorous and Early Technical submittal process maintained
- → Factory inspections were undertaken throughout the manufacturing process





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Remarks: 1. The result(s) apply only to the sample tested. 2. This report shall not be reproduced, except in full, without the approval of the laboratory.





E

Compliance: Part A - Structure

Full Structural calculations were provided

Collaborative working between the Contractor, Design team and Sub-contractors

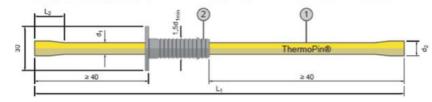
- \rightarrow Pull out tests
- → Loading calculations
- \rightarrow Panel junctions and joints
- → Factory inspections were undertaken throughout the manufacturing process
- \rightarrow Structural Design by ORC

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→ ORC designed supporting structure to cater for applied loads from balconies

ThermoPin* tie anchor Type H: GFK anchor with straight plastic sleeve. Dimensions in [mm].













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CE

Compliance: Part B

Non-Combustible materials used (A1 Combustability)

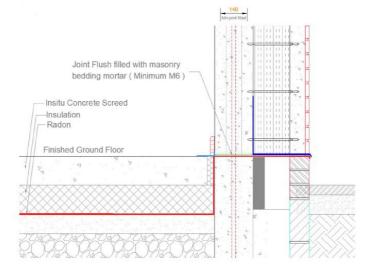
 \rightarrow Fire rating of each component was also provided for review

No cavity within the wall build up

No changes were required to the FSC as a result of MMC

Fire Consultant review and engagement was required at technical submittal stage

Fire test results provided





Compliance: Part D

Regular factory inspections undertaken

Quality Control and Workmanship

- → Brick details, solider coursing & window reveal depth
 incorporated into precast panels no loss of design intent
- → Inspections were **undertaken in the factory**
- → **Sample panel** including mortar and detailing factory approved
- → **No limitations** to brick or mortar selection
- → Windows and cills were installed prior to delivery to site
- $\rightarrow \quad \textbf{Steel stubs} \text{ for balconies installed off site}$
- → Sample panels delivered to site for benchmark review
- \rightarrow $\;$ High quality and consistency of finishes achieved
- $\rightarrow \quad \textbf{Double quality check} \text{ at factory and on site}$







Compliance: Part D

No scaffolding was required on the façade

→ Mobile crane used for any finishing requirements

Precast stair access provided throughout

Increased safety in a factory setting compared to typical site

Reduction in Noise and Dust emission

Minimised on-site waste production

Rigorous off site quality inspections augmented by on-site checks

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Compliance: Part F and Part L

Thermal Modelling

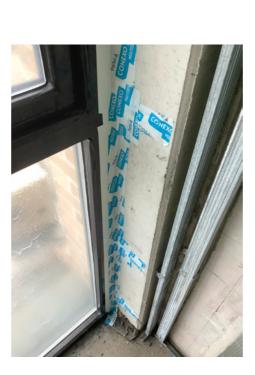
- \rightarrow Undertaken at all junctions
- $\rightarrow~$ Accurate Thermal Bridging Factor provided
- → Areas of higher conductivity could be identified and mitigated if needed

Air Tightness

- \rightarrow Average results c.1m3 /(h.m2)
- → Factory installed windows = improved air tightness

U-Values

- \rightarrow Low uvalues achieved throughout building fabric
- → Reduction in issues associated with onsite traditional construction methods



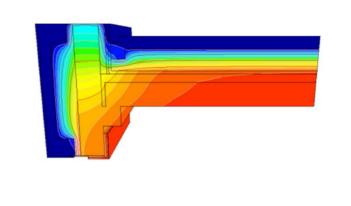
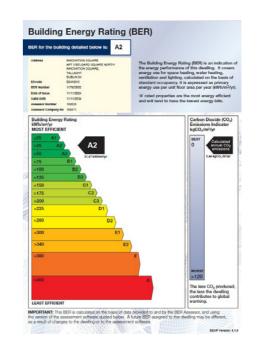


Figure 9 Isotherms (colour increment of 1°C, line increment of 5°C).





Sustainability

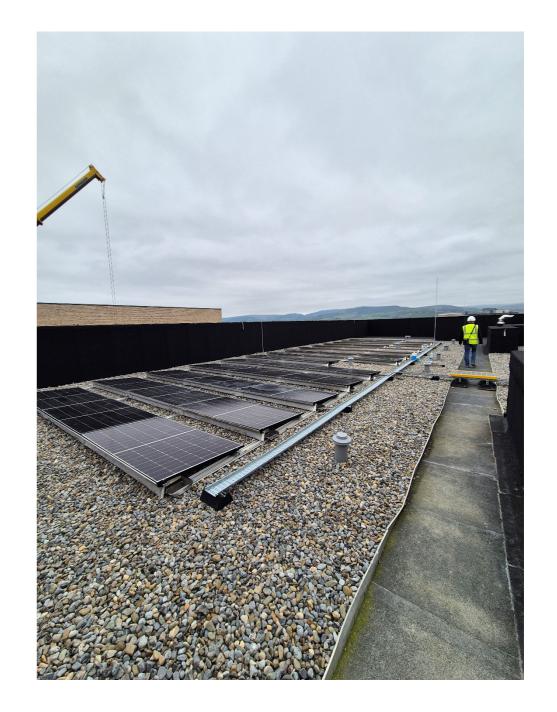
High amount of cement is used in the precast process

GGBS could be used as an alternative

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COADY have been engaging with suppliers on sustainable precast methods however this results in a slower production time



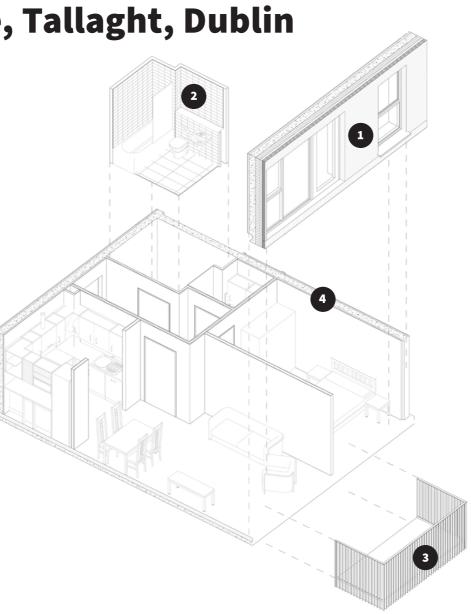


Outcomes and Design Learnings: Innovation Square, Tallaght, Dublin

Outcomes

- → Omission of scaffolding and traditional bricklaying
- → A high-quality consistent finish from factory and site inspected prefabricated components.
- → A 3-month construction programme saving
- → Early engagement required
 between the Assigned Certifier
 and Design Team
- → Collaborative working from the outset is key to successful delivery
- → Repetition is a positive but not inhibitive







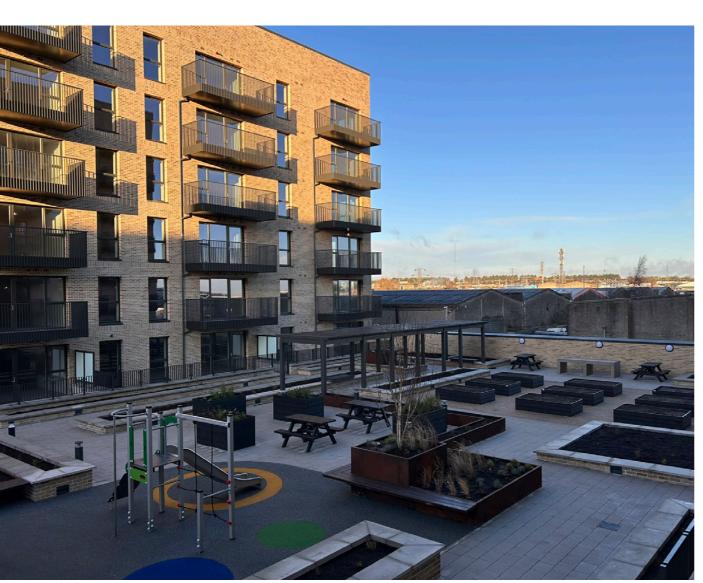


Pre-finished architectural wall panels
 Bathroom Pods-manufactured offsite
 Pre-Fabricated balconies
 Precast structural internal walls











PROJECT

Healthcare/ Residential: Ronald McDonald House, Dublin

CLIENT

Clancy Construction RMHC Ireland Ltd./ National Paediatric Hospital Development Board STATUS On Site - Completion August 2025

Category 2 & 3:

- \rightarrow Concrete basement carpark
- \rightarrow Steel frame ground floor structure
- → Insulated 2D LGS loadbearing panels to all upper floors
- → 'Comflor' concrete on metal deck floors & roof
- \rightarrow Traditional brick cladding

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 \rightarrow Pods not utilised due to procurement times





PROJECT Housing: Camross, Sligo

39 dwellings

CLIENT **Visionbuilt** STATUS

On Site December 2024



39 Dwellings (24 duplexes and 15 Houses)

Delivered under a Design and Build Contract

- → Category 2&3: 2D Panelised
 LSG walls and prefabricated
 roof trusses
- → Traditional masonry external leaf and concrete roof tiles.





PROJECT

Student Accommodation: Queen Street, Galway

345 bedspaces

CLIENT Elkstone STATUS Completion March 2025

345 beds (44 cluster apartments)

BREEAM 'Excellent'

Category 2, 3 & 5:

- → Precast floor/roof structure and external envelope
- \rightarrow Bathroom Pods



Case Study-Student Accommodation: Queen Street, Galway







PROJECT Residential

status Planning Permission granted on 14 sites. Bundle 4 tender Q2 2025

2,133 Apartments, Duplexes and Houses over 17 sites in Dublin, Kildare, Wicklow & Louth











Residential

Circa 2,500 houses, duplexes & apartments

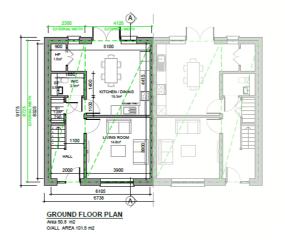
Social & Affordable homes

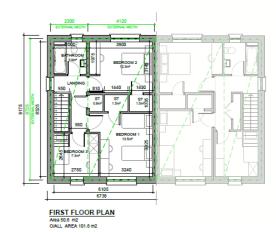
Key brief criteria:

- $\rightarrow~$ High quality sustainable residential design spatial, accessible, daylig and aspect
- \rightarrow Efficient cost-effective solutions for delivery at scale
- \rightarrow Repetition of Typologies
- \rightarrow Facilitate Modern Methods of Construction

Currently at Pre-Part 8 application stage





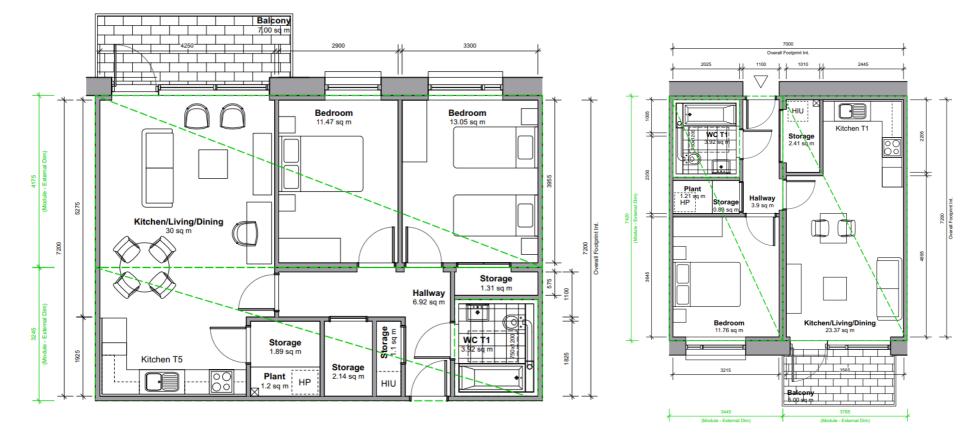




Residential

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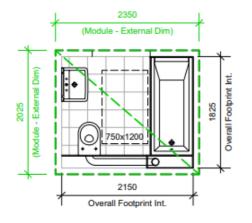


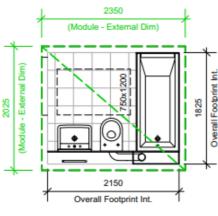
 → Exemplar typologies developed for utilisation across multiple sites

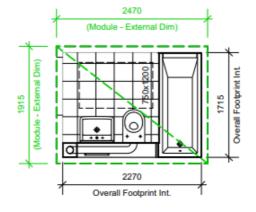
→ Suitable for both MMC/ Modular and traditional construction

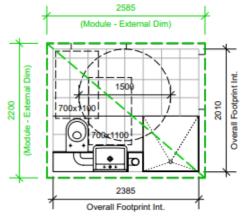
- $\label{eq:relation} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow & \mbox{Reduced number of variants for} \\ & \mbox{efficiency of delivery.} \end{array} \end{array}$
- → Direct industry engagement
 & typology review prior
 to lodgement of Planning
 applications

Residential







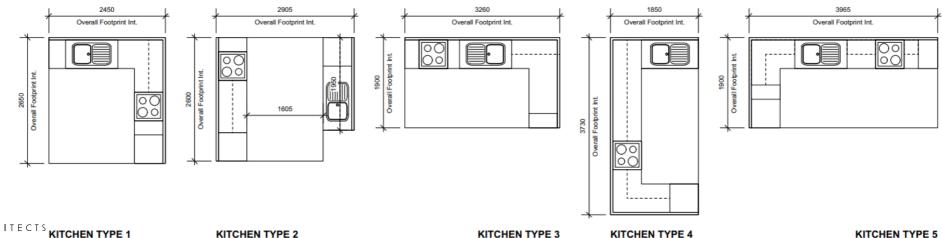


WC POD TYPE 1 Single-sided entry, 2150 x 1825mm. washhand basin & toilet on adjacent walls.

WC POD TYPE 2 Two-sided entry, 2150 x 1825mm, All fittings to same wall.

WC POD TYPE 3 Two-sided entry, 2270 x 1715mm Special, All fittings to same wall, SVP to corner.

WC POD TYPE 4 UD Two-sided entry, 2385 x 2010mm UD minimum sizing, All fittings to same wall, wet room with floor drain.



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